

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—N^o. 877.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

24 STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,
A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macoun.
Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of
L A N D,

CONVEYED by John Fowle ref. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit, 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Gramp and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's Lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-liek, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Tbos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either rescollected. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.
Fayette, May 27, 1803.

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE,
Replevin Bonds, Blank Notes,
Sheriff's Bonds, Consta-
tute's Blanks, Blank
Deeds, &c. &c.

ALEXR. PARKER & Co.

HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their store, (in the brick house adjoining their old stand, on the upper side, opposite the court-house) a very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY,

HARD-WARE,

QUEENS' GLASS & CHI-

NA WARES,

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, March 30th, 1803.

N. B. Among the above are

BOULTING CLOTHS;

KENYEN'S MILL SAWS,

And the best country made

SYTHES and SICKLES.

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER,

Have just received from Philadelphia an extensive and general assort-
ment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods,

Hard Ware,

Groceries,

China,

Glass,

Tin and

WARES.

Anvils, Vices, Steele, &c. &c. &c.

A great proportion of which were purchased at Auction, unusually cheap.

Also, For Sale, a quantity of

Bar and Pig Lead,

Shot,

Cotton,

Iron, of a superior quality,

Castings, &c.

A few of Carey's elegant FAMILY

BIBLES, and an assortment of

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

They respectfully inform their

friends and the public in general, that finding the disadvantage of selling goods on credit, that they have adopted the plan of selling entirely for CASH, in hand, which will enable them to dispose of their goods on lower terms than any yet sold in this state.

Lexington, 29th March, 1803.

NOTICE.

WE will attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke county, agreeably to an act of Assembly, entitled an act for perpetuating testimony and prosecuting lands, on Friday, the 5th day of August next, to take depositions to establish the calls and boundaries of the following entry, "May 20th, 1780, Moses Kuykendall enters 1000 acres upon a T. W. on Licking creek, joining Gist's first survey, including a survey made for John Soverns and his improvement;" and to do such other acts as we may deem necessary and according to law. We shall meet at the house of Martin Judy jun. near Bramblett's lick, and proceed to said improvement and other special calls in said entry.

W. SUDDUTH,
BENJN. ELY.

16th June, 1803.

Clarke County.

TAKEN up by William Cotton, living on

the waters of upper Howard's creek, an iron

grey MARE, fix years old, fourteen hands

one inch high, glass eyes, has on a four shilling bell tied on with a rope through a piece of leather that is sewed to the steeple of the bell—appraised to 16l. Also a brown horse colt,

one year old, has on a muzzle to prevent it

from sucking, both hind feet white—appraised to 9l. April the 11th, 1802.

*

D. Hampton, Jr. P.

POSTED by me, Sam'l. M'MILLIN,

a Justice of the peace for Harrifton county, and in my possession, a

Chestnut Sorrel Mare, three years old,

fifteen hands high, no brands,

has a blaze in her face; appraised to

12l. April the 11th, 1802.

*

SAMUEL M'MILLIN.

May 7th, 1803.

*

TAKEN up by Benjamin Mar-

tin, one

BAY HORSE,

Four years old, 14 hands high, a

small star, no brands perceptible;

appraised to forty-five dollars.

JOHN LEWIS.

Jeffamine county, 30th April.

*

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In addition to his former collection of

BOOKS

Has just received the following:

Espinasse's *Nisi Prius*,

Blackton's *Commentaries*,

Kaine's *Equity*,

Fonblanque's ditto,

Washington's *Reports*,

Cowper's ditto,

Brown's ditto,

Salkeld's ditto,

Richardson's *Practice*,

Powell on *Contracts*,

Shepherd's *Touchstone*,

Perrin's *Grammar*,

Boyer's ditto,

Harrison's ditto,

Ferguson's *Lectures*,

Volney's ditto,

Duncan's *Logic*,

Worle's *Geography*,

Guthrie's *Grammar*,

Kaine's *Elements of Criticism*,

Seckle's *Veteri*,

Sallust,

Columbian *Orator*,

American *Preceptor*,

Æsop's *Fables*,

Dilworth's *Spelling Book*,

Webster's ditto,

Columbian ditto,

Quarto Bibles,

Testaments,

Baltimore Selection of Hymns,

Newton's Hymns,

Dialogues of Devils,

Confession of Faith,

Davidson's Exercises,

Dayis's Sermons,

Episcopal Prayer Book,

Free Enquiry into the origin of

Sin,

Brown's Oracle,

Presbyterian confession of faith,

Milton's Works,

Olian's Poems,

Volney's Ruins,

Warville's Travels,

Sandford & Merton,

Charlotte Temple,

Also, Maps of Kentucky.

He has also received a few copies of

Cary's Quarto Bibles,

For subscribers, who are desirous to

them.

He most earnestly requests all

those indebted to him, to call and set

tle their accounts immediately.

WILLIAM LEAVY,

Lexington, April 25, 1803.

NOTICE.

WE will attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke county, agreeably to an act of Assembly, entitled an act for perpetuating testimony and prosecuting lands, on Friday, the 5th day of August next, to take depositions to establish the calls and boundaries of the following entry, "May 20th, 1780, Moses Kuykendall enters 1000 acres upon a T. W. on Licking creek, joining Gist's first survey, including a survey made for John Soverns and his improvement;" and to do such other acts as we may deem necessary and according to law. We shall meet at the house of Martin Judy jun. near Bramblett's lick, and proceed to said improvement and other special calls in said entry.

WILLIAM LEAVY,

difficulties produced any thing dishonorable on his part.—When the election was proclaimed, and the plaintiff was seeking the suffrage of his countrymen, allow me to ask this question—What is the situation of any man at such a period, in such a country as Great-Britain? You do not meet like the people of Switzerland, to choose a Landamman, who demands your suffrages with the sword in his hand; you choose the man whom you conceive competent to legislate for you, to protect you; chuse him not because he is forced upon you, but because you approve of him. I am addressing you as men who, as free-holders, occupy situations such as are filled by no race of men under the canopy of Heaven, except the inhabitants of the U. States of America.

It was at this particular moment, when, as I have stated to you, the plaintiff was soliciting the suffrage of his countrymen, the defendant, who was at that time a ball at Norwich, elevated himself, as on a rostrum, called aloud for silence, the words, they were bound to do so, every second day; and finding that all and having obtained it, applied these epithets to the gentleman I represent. Speaking of sir Jacob Astley, who was not then in the room, he used these words: "He is a liar, a coward, an assassin, a scoundrel and a murderer; and opinion the words were used in the sense he considered as strictly speaking, not still continued, I was encouraged to go you what any man must feel under these circumstances? From whom entitled to recover. He observed that who did not much approve of my pro- did this flander proceed? Had it come from some man who was a mountebank, in no case ought a jury to give vindictive damages; all they were justified in any kind appeared to result from it, and in some low situation in life; if such doing was to give such reasonable damages as one had said sir Jacob Astley was a liar, he would have been kicked out of the room; he would have been considered as a man who could have no acquaintance with him or his family; but on the contrary, every one who saw col. Harwood in that situation in which (I am sorry to say) he ever was placed—a man who was bred in the family and acquainted with all that confidence could communicate; who had lived under the roof of sir Edward Astley, to the moment of his death; who was acquainted with all the transactions of the hon. house; every one, I say, who saw and heard him, must have concluded that there was some foundation for such an assertion. What must have been the feeling of my hon. client, when these things were reported to him; I think he must have felt that sentiment, so beautifully expressed in the divine poetry of the sacred psalmist:

"It is not an open enemy that has done me this dishonor, for then I could have borne it:

"Neither was it mine adversary that did magnify himself again me; for then peradventure, I would have hid myself from him;

"But it was even thou, my companion, my guide, my own familiar friend."

The first question I would ask, (and I humbly implore the attention of the honorable and learned judge to it,) is, are these words such as must have been noticed in one way or another? I repeat these words with as much emphasis as I am able.—Must they have been noticed in any one way or another? will my learned friend's prudence permit him to say that the words used by the defendant, instead of being tried in a court of justice, should have had a trial in another court—a court of honor? This is a tribunal the law will not hear of. What! if a man accuses me of murder, am I to become his murderer or he mine? I thank God there has been on this subject a considerable alteration in the public opinion.

It is owing to the noble lord who so long administered the justice of the country—I mean the late lord Kenyon, that we are to attribute a disuse of the practice, characteristic only of the most barbarous people. Since that noble lord's time, officers who I could mention—officers who have been carrying the fame of the British army to the utmost corners of the earth—officers who had placed in the shade the achievements of former periods, have come to the court of King's bench, appealed for protection to the law, and reserved their courage for that cause in which the execution of courage becomes a moral and religious duty.—The law has said, that the first person who shall meet and destroy his adversary in the field of honor, fiduciously so called, shall expiate the offence with his life. But what is it induces a man to rush into the field and stain his soul with his brother's blood? It is reputation—fame—a sense of public opinion!

"There is no danger a man would not brave rather than that the hand of scorn should point its blow and moving finger at him; there is no man knows what the dread of public opinion may drive him to; and a man will be justified in taking the law into his own hand when it will not afford him its protection. This observation is as old as the revolution; whoever will look into the reports of lord Raymond, who lived about that time, will find that it was said by lord chief justice Holt, when an attempt was made to explain away words and give small damages, "I am" said he "always for supporting actions for words; for I remember a saying of Mr. Justice Twiss, who was present when judgment was arrested for words, and the

The words were proved to have been spoken.

Mr. Gurney for the defendant, contended that the words could not be the foundation of an action, as nobody could understand col. Harwood to mean that the plaintiff had actually murdered his own father. Therefore, the words did not impute a charge, which, if true, would subject a man to punishment, and were not actionable. He stated too, that a reconciliation had taken place by the intervention of friends.

Evidences was called in support of the

Mr. Justice Grose stated to the jury, that in order to their returning verdict in favor of the plaintiff, they ought to better digestion, and better spirits; and were satisfied that the words were spoken, was stronger to endure fatigue; and that they conveyed the meaning intended by the declaration. His lordship evening.

recapitulated the evidence, commenting upon it as he proceeded. If there were to be quite regular and consistent, I was any circumstances that could induce the induced to proceed to a more decisive jury to give a different interpretation to experiment.—I now began to bathe on a rostrum, called aloud for silence, the words, they were bound to do so, every second day; and finding that all the conversation which had passed between the mutual friends of the parties, fore experienced from warm bathing he considered as strictly speaking, not still continued, I was encouraged to go

sufficiently authorised by the plaintiff, he attributed to them, they would then consider what damages the plaintiff was

Harrogate, and even by the physician, as the plaintiff was entitled to, for day, and gaining fresh health, activity and spirits, I continued the practice, and the event, is highly problematical. It

actually bathed every day at two o'clock in the afternoon, for half an hour, in a bath at the temperature of 96 and 97

degrees Fahrenheit's scale, during thirty-five

days.

WARM BATHING.

[The following observations, on the salubrity of WARM BATHING, are extracted from an Essay of Count Rumford's. His ideas on this subject place the practice in a point so clear and new to us, that we are persuaded they will be acceptable to every one of our readers who has experienced the delightful luxury of a warm bath.]

"Had I any hopes of being able, by any thing I could say, to prevail on the inhabitants of this island (England) to adopt more generally a practice which so many nations have considered as a most rational luxury, and which no doubt is as conducive to health, as it is essential to personal cleanliness; I should think my time well employed were I to write a volume in recommendation of warm bathing.

"If a perfectly free circulation of the blood, brought on and kept up for a certain time, without any violent muscular exertion, and consequently without any expence of strength, be conducive to health, in that case warm bathing must be wholesome; and so far from weakening the constitution, must tend very powerfully to strengthen it.

"Among those nations where warm bathing has been most generally practised, and where the effects of it have of course been best known, no doubts have ever been entertained of its being very beneficial to health; and nobody can doubt of its being pleasant and agreeable in a high degree.

"It was by accident I was led, about two years ago, to consider this subject with that attention which it appears to me to deserve; and I then made an experiment on myself, the result of which

I really think very interesting, and of sufficient importance to deserve being made known to the public.

"The waters of Harrogate in Yorkshire, having been recommended to me by my physician, I went there in the month of July, 1800, and remained there two months.—I began with drinking the waters, at the well, every morning, and with bathing in them, warmed to about 95 of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, every third day, at my lodgings.

"At first, I went into the bath at about 10 o'clock in the evening, and remained in it from 10 to 15 minutes; and immediately on coming out of it, went to bed, my bed having been well warmed, with a view to prevent my taking cold.

"Having pursued this method for some time, and finding myself frequently feverish and restless after bathing, I accidentally, in conversation, mentioned the circumstance to an intelligent gentleman, who happened to lodge in the house, & who had long been in the habit of visiting Harrogate every year. He advised me to change my hour of bathing; and to stay longer in the bath; and above all, to avoid going into a warm bed on coming out of it.—I followed his advice, and shall have reason, all my life, to thank him for it.

"I now went into the bath regularly every third day, about two hours before dinner, and stayed in it half an hour, and on coming out of it, instead of going into a warmed bed, I merely had myself wiped perfectly dry, and dressing myself in a bed gown, I retired to my room, where I remained till dinner time.

"The good effects produced by this change of method were too striking not to be remarked and remembered.—I was no longer troubled with any of those that able judge by the circumstance I have mentioned, and therefore it does appear to me that this is a case of a similar description."

always found myself less sensible of cold after bathing than before.—I even observed repeatedly and invariably, that the glow of health, and pleasing flow of spirits which resulted from the full and free circulation of the blood, which bathing had brought on, continued for many hours; and never was followed by any thing like that distressing languor which always succeeds to an artificial increase of circulation, and momentary flow of spirits, which are produced by stimulating medicines.

"I regularly found that I had a better appetite for my dinner on those days when I bathed, than on those when I did not bathe—and also that I had a favor to their returning verdict in my favor of the plaintiff, they ought to better digestion, and better spirits; and were satisfied that the words were spoken, was stronger to endure fatigue; and that they conveyed the meaning intended by the declaration. His lordship evening.

"As these favorable results appeared upon it as he proceeded. If there were to be quite regular and consistent, I was any circumstances that could induce the induced to proceed to a more decisive jury to give a different interpretation to experiment.—I now began to bathe on a rostrum, called aloud for silence, the words, they were bound to do so, every second day; and finding that all the conversation which had passed between the mutual friends of the parties, fore experienced from warm bathing he considered as strictly speaking, not still continued, I was encouraged to go

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degrees Fahrenheit's scale, during thirty-five

days.

"The salutary effects of this experiment were perfectly evident to all those who were present and saw the progress of it, and the advantages I received from it have been permanent. The good state of health, which I have since enjoyed, I ascribe to it entirely. But it is not merely on account of the advantages which I happened to derive from warm bathing, which render me so warm an advocate for the practice.—Exclusive of the wholesomeness of the warm bath, the luxury of bathing is so great, and the tranquil state of mind and body which follows it, so exquisitely delightful, that I think it quite impossible to recommend it too strongly, if we consider it merely as a rational and elegant refinement."

From the Boston Chronicle.

SOUTHACK'S TRIAL.

On Saturday last, came on before the Circuit court of the United States, now sitting in this town, the trial of John Southack, on an indictment, for forging

uttering and publishing an order or check on the bank of the United States, payable to himself or order, for six thousand eight hundred dollars. After a long and patient hearing by the court and jury, in the course of which many witnesses

were examined on the part of government, adduced by Mr. Blake, the District Attorney, the jury retired, and in a few moments returned with a general verdict against the defendant. The sentence, we understand, will be pronounced to-morrow.

After conviction, the prisoner made

the following confession to the court:

May it please your Honors,

I stand before you a dreadful example of human infirmity, and of the manner in which we may be carried from society to misery. When I consider what transactions I have been guilty of, the injuries I have committed on society, by endeavoring to undermine its best principles; the wounds I have given religion by my example, my heart bleeds at every pore.—I am an example how

young persons may be imperceptibly led from the path of virtue to that of vice, and may lay with another character who had suffered for his crimes.—Great God! what might I have been, what am I now!"

Setting out in life with property, with the principles of religion, and serving my time in a store, where I saw nothing but the fairest transactions carried on, I thought all mankind good, and this world a place of sincerity, till I found someone in whom I had put the utmost confidence, had deceived me, stripped me of my property, and shewed me the deception of the human heart. I unfortunately then undertook their plan, and it has brought me to this bar. I acknowledge the justice of God, and thank Him for arresting me in the progress of my guilt, and before I had reached that bar from whose depths there is no appeal.

As to the crime of which I am now charged, I can solemnly declare, that I had no idea of defrauding the Bank.—The check was not drawn in the form of one, nor could it be taken as such.

The second witness, Mr. Randall, has been connected with me in a great many transactions, which I wish may be buried in eternal oblivion. Money, and the note of 500 dollars, were forced from me in a most iniquitous and infamous manner. This paper was drawn and given to him in a moment of passion; but with no design to defraud any person. My intention was to put him into a little temporary difficulty at Philadelphia, to which he highly deserves—however, I

am pretty certain he is only reserved

to meet it at Charlestown.

The third witness, Miss Barnes, has unblushed reputation—who crime told the truth, I have no reflections to make on her. God grant I may meet of their country and fellow creatures, to part no more forever.

The public mind is incensed against me, and justly, for my crimes; but instead of their resentment, let them now retire in pity and remembrance that once I stood as firm as they, that we are all born alike, but not buried alike; and I pray God that others may flun the rocks upon which I have split.

JOHN SOUTHACK.

BOSTON, June 13.

OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Not a syllable of foreign information

has been received since our last Gazette.

It is therefore out of our power to add

any thing new, which may relieve the

suspense of the public mind, reflecting

the interesting question of war or pacification.

From the last intelligence, communicated on Thursday, we may pre-

sume that negociation closed, and that

the decisive measures of the cabinets

have already been there announced, and

that the next arrivals will remove fur-

ther apprehension and conjecture here.

This information will be highly import-

ant, both in a political and commercial

point of view, and must powerfully ef-

fect individual and governmental calcu-

lation, should war be the result. How

far America will be suffered to maintain

her neutrality, provided this should be

as to the sincerity of his intentions.

The reduced state of the finances of

both those countries, will require foreign

reimbursements in case of war, and A-

merican resources, however contemptible, heretofore, in their opinion, may

now cause no little preponderancy, in

whatever side they are brought to aid.

We may therefore anticipate no little

exertion on the part of both France and

England, to command our friendship.

From the known disposition of the two

contesting powers, it has hitherto been

our opinion, that war was inevitable.

We do not recollect any communication

of credibility which has been received

here from Europe that has not tended

rather to corroborate than invalidate

this presumption. The conciliatory as-

pect which had some time been assum-

ed, has been rather negative than pos-

tive symptoms of pacification. What-

ever further intelligence shall announce,

of this however, we are convinced, that

should peace be the result, it will be in

consequence of absolute inability for war,

not choice, on both sides. The hereditary

national rivalry and jealousy,

which has descended from prince to

prince, and family to family, since the

days of William the conqueror have not subsided, nor is it less vigorous to the

French republic, under its consular

chief, and will continue to operate so

long as England and France maintain

their independence, and support their su-

perior control among the other powers

of Europe.

POSTSCRIPT.

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LEXINGTON, JULY 5.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of American Independence, was observed in this town with all the festivity and hilarity suitable to the animating occasion. The day was ushered in by the beating of drums, and firing of guns. At 11 o'clock the uniform companies paraded, and with the citizens marched out to Mr. Maxwell's spring, and partook of an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion.

Order of procession—General Charles Scott, General Robert Todd, General Levi Todd, and Major Thomas Martin, in front on horseback.

Captain Pollethwait's Company of Infantry.

Citizens, one of whom carried the Cap of Liberty.

Captain Trotter's company of Riflemen.

After dinner the following Toasts were drank, each of which was accompanied with one gun and three cheers—General Scott president, General R. Todd vice president.

1 THE day we commemorate—May the principles that gave it birth, be transmitted to our latest posterity.

2 The United States—May a band of perpetual union encircle them; and perpetual infamy attach to the wretch who would dissolve them.

3 The Federal Constitution—The only security for our political happiness; when fairly construed and faithfully executed.

4 The state of Kentucky—May her firmness and moderation, always entitle her to a respectable rank with the sister states.

5 The memory of General Washington, and those heroes who fell in defence of our Independence—Let regret drop a tear to departed virtue.

6 The President of the United States—His political creed is recorded in his inaugural speech; can his enemies be friends to liberty?

7 The Mississippi—Through its channel the commerce of the Western country must flow, as free and uncontested as its waters.

8 The rights of Nations—A just respect for the rights of others and a firm adherence to our own.

9 The Agriculture commerce and Manufactures of the United States.

10 The freedom of Speech and of the Press—“Error of opinion may be safely tolerated, whilst reason is left free to combat it.”

12 The freedom of Religion—May the Sacred Desk never be converted into a Forum for disseminating political delusion.

12 Virtue, Morality, and Independence to all the world.

13 The Militia—“Our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war.”

14 May the world tumble into chaos before America shall cease to be free.

15 Public Economy—May it supersede the necessity “of taking from the mouth of labour the bread it has earned.”

16 Our own money in our own pockets—But may they be ever open to the real exigencies of the nation, or to relieve the distressed.

17 THE AMERICAN FAIR.

VOLUNTEER.

Maj. Gen. CHARLES SCOTT—May his services during the American Revolution, and on the frontiers of Kentucky, never be forgotten.

The company then returned to town, where the firings usual on that occasion were gone through. The greatest harmony prevailed during the day, and the evening closed with an elegant ball at Mr. Bradley's.

Extracts from Eaton's Survey of the Turkish Empire.

“The butter, which is mostly used in Constantinople, comes from the Crime & Kuban. They do not salt it, but melt it in large copper pans over a very slow fire, and scum off what rises; it will then preserve sweet a long time if the butter was fresh when it was melted. We preserve butter mostly by salting. I have had butter, which when fresh was melted and scummed in the Tartar manner, and then salted in our manner, which kept two years good and fine taffed. Walking does not so effectually free butter from the curd and butter-milk, which it is necessary to do, in order to preserve it, as boiling or melting; when then salt is added to prevent the pure butyrous part from growing rancid, we certainly have the best process for preserving butter. The melting or boiling, if done with care, does not discolour or injure the taste.

To the lovers of coffee, a few remarks on the Turkish manner of making it, in the best way, may not be unacceptable.

Coffee to be good, must either be ground to an almost impalpable powder, or it must be pounded as the Turks do, in an iron mortar, with a heavy pestle. The Turks first put the coffee dry into the coffee pot, and set it over a very slow fire, or embers, till it is warm, and sends forth a fragrant smell, shaking it often; then from another pot they pour on it

boiling water (or rather water in which the grounds of the last made coffee had been boiled, and set to become clear) they then hold it a little longer over the fire, till there is on its top a white froth like cream, but it must not boil, but only rise gently; it is then poured backwards and forwards two or three times, from one pot into another, and it soon becomes clear. They, however, often drink it quite thick. Some put in a spoonful of cold water to make it clear sooner, or lay a cloth dip in cold water on the top of the pot.

The reason why our West Indian coffee is not so good as the Yemen coffee is, that on account of the climate it is

never suffered to hang on the trees till it is perfectly ripe; and in the voyage

it acquires a taste from the bad air in the hold of the ship. This may be remedied in Italy, by exposing it to the

sun two or three months: with us, boiling

water should be poured on it, and let to stand till it is cold, then it must be washed with other cold water, and lastly, dried in an oven. Thus prepared,

it will be nearly as good as the best Turkey coffee. It should be roasted in an

open earthen or iron pan, and the flavor

it is roasted the better. As often as

it crackles it must be taken off the fire.

The Turks often roast it in a baker's

oven while it is heating.

The preservation of yeast having been a subject of much research in this country, the following particulars may perhaps deserve attention. On the coast of Persia my bread was made, in the English manner, of good wheat flour, and with the yeast generally used there. It is thus prepared—take a small tea cup or wine glass full of split or bruised yeast, pour on them a point of boiling water, and set the whole in a vessel all night on the hearth, or any other warm place; the water will be a good yeast, and have a froth on its top next morning. In this cold climate, especially at a cold season, it should stand longer to ferment, perhaps twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and the quantity of yeast should be larger; experience must determine this. The above quantity made me as much bread as a half quarter loaf, the quality of which was very good and light.

The whole of the water in which the yeast were steeped, as well as the froth must be used as yeast.

DUELS.

Two duels were fought in Petersburg, Virg. in as many days, viz. the 6th instant, between Mr. George Tucker, and Mr. James Hughes—both wounded the first shot—the former through the left leg, the latter through the body proved fatal. The second was on the 7th, between Mr. Thomas K. Harris, and James Truxvant, two young lawyers; the latter was wounded in the side—not dangerous.

13 PORTSMOUTH, May 24.

Important.

The following efficacious remedy for the cure of the gapes in poultry, is earnestly recommended to all honest market women—

Open the mouth of the foul affected, and drop down one drop of liquid Laudanum. The poultry ought to be kept from the damp and dew, and a strict regimen is essentially necessary to be observed.

14 NEW-YORK, June 15.

We have been favored by a respectable commercial friend with a letter from the American consul at Bourdeaux, dated May 6, which states, that he was in hourly expectation of hearing that G. Britain had declared war, and also that he had heard from Paris, that Mr. Monroe's negotiation was likely to end highly advantageously to the U. States.

15 BALTIMORE, June 15.

Dispatches were received at Washington, on Saturday morning from Mr. Monroe. Nothing official has transpired concerning their contents. It is reported from a respectable source, that they speak confidently of war between France and England;

16 PORTLAND, June 6.

Just punishment. At the supreme Judicial Court, lately held in this town, Harris Ranford, who had pretended a discovery of a rich silver mine in the town of Freeport, and by various deceipts had defrauded several persons of considerable sums of money, received his trial as a swindler, &c. and was convicted on the strongest evidence. His sentence was to sit in the pillory one hour, to be imprisoned six months and to pay a pecuniary fine. The first part of this sentence was performed last week, which he bore (not with christian fortitude) but with consummate impudence. For the remaining punishment he stands committed.

17 NEW-YORK, June 16.

Capt. Thompson, of the ship American, who arrived yesterday in 30 days from Londonderry, has brought Irish prints to the 11th of May, and furnishes verbal accounts to the 15th. He was credibly informed that London papers received at Londonderry just previous to his sailing, mentioned, that Lord Whitworth had received a passport from Bonaparte, and was on his return to London; and that Gen. Andreoni

had likewise demanded a passport for the grounds of the last made coffee had been boiled, and set to become clear) they then hold it a little longer over the fire, till there is on its top a white froth like cream, but it must not boil, but only rise gently; it is then poured backwards and forwards two or three times, from one pot into another, and it soon becomes clear. They, however, often drink it quite thick. Some put in a spoonful of cold water to make it clear sooner, or lay a cloth dip in cold water on the top of the pot.

The reason why our West Indian coffee is not so good as the Yemen coffee is,

that on account of the climate it is

never suffered to hang on the trees till it is perfectly ripe; and in the voyage

it acquires a taste from the bad air in the hold of the ship. This may be remedied in Italy, by exposing it to the

sun two or three months: with us, boiling

water should be poured on it, and let to stand till it is cold, then it must be washed with other cold water, and lastly, dried in an oven. Thus prepared,

it will be nearly as good as the best Turkey coffee. It should be roasted in an

open earthen or iron pan, and the flavor

it is roasted the better. As often as

it crackles it must be taken off the fire.

The Turks often roast it in a baker's

oven while it is heating.

The First Consul is said to have observed to Lord Whitworth at a late levee of Madame Bonaparte's, that he expected no success in a maritime war with England, and that hostilities must necessarily be directed against her own island; in which case he should feel it his inevitable duty to conduct the invasion in person.

BALTIMORE, June 18.

We stop the press to announce that, an arrival at N. York, Londonderry, brings accounts to the 15th of May—at which period WAR WAS DECLARED. Gen. Andrewoss, had left England, and Lord Whitworth was recalled to France.

Immediately on the receipt of this news at Bryden's, Flour got up 50 cents on the barrel.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

Extract of a letter from N. York, dated June 19.

“I am just informed that a vessel arrived from St. Kitts late last evening, the captain of which informs, that privateers had sailed to intercept French vessels.”

We learn from, Cape Francois as late as the 29th May that a commercial treaty has been formed between the government there, and a large body of brigands. They daily bring in their produce, and return to the mountains unmolested. We also learn, that all the ships of war, have sailed from the Cape, for France.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT on the first Tuesday in August next, I shall meet with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under the act of assembly entitled, “An act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procressing lands,” at the dwelling house of Aaron Forman, on the waters of Stoner in Bourbon county, and from thence proceed to a spring, rising at the root of an elm tree, called for in the following entry, to wit—“Peter Caley enters 2000 acres upon a treasury warrant, about two miles East of Gilt's creek, a branch of the main fork of Stoner's fork of Licking creek, to include two cabbins and a spring, rising at the root of an elm tree, said cabbins built by David Williams,” then and there to take the deposition of sundry witnesses to perpetuate the improvements and special calls contained in said entry; and in case the business cannot be finished on that day to continue from day to day until completed, and to do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and in conformity to the said re-

cited act.

PETER CASEY.

June 24th, 1803.

Bourbon County.

TAKEN up by Benjamin Hallock, living on Hulston, and the Lime-stone road, near Douglass's mill, A Bay Horse, four or five years old his spring, about fifteen hands high, had before, no brand perceptible; appraised to 261.

WILLIAM CLARKSON, J. P.

March 22d, 1803.

A Copy, Teste.

WILL. GARRETT jun. & C. C.

Clarke County.

TAKEN up by William Tugge, living on the waters of Fourmile creek, near Myers's mill, one flea-bitten gray Mare, twelve years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder, but not discoverable, but appears to be slightly huphoten—Appraised to 121.

Certified.

* D. HAMPTON, J. P.

April 5th, 1803.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, K. on the 1st July, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A John Arthur Rob. Alexander 2
Richard Ashton Col. Anderson
Samuel Ayres 2 Hugh Andrews
David Allen Anne Atkens
William Allen

B J. Bartholemew Col. Bowman
Sam'l. Beeler Sarah Brown
James Beeler James Burnett
Reuben Bullard David Brown
Joseph Beatty James Bates
Sam'l. Blair 2 Geo. Barnett
Benj. Berry James Barrett
Rev. G. Baxter Jos. Blackwood
Cely Brent John Barkley
Jas. Bullock 2 Edm. Bollock
Len. K. Bradley Sam'l. Boone
J. Berthoud Jacob Bowler.

C John Crawford Thomas Clark
John Canôn jun. Joseph Craig
John Countz Silas Clark
Thos' Cavinis Wm. Christian
Whit. Craig Joseph Clark
John Cochran John Carter
Christo. Cooper Lucy Coleman
Eld. Jos. Creath John Cooper
Hugh Caldwell John Croft
W. Cunningham Robert Crouch
Jas. Cheetham Jos. Coulter
James Cord 2 Cynth. Commons

D Dr. Duhamel Thaddeus Dulin 2
Henry Didier jr. Wm. Devanport
William Dawson Wm. Dunlap
J. H. Daveis' Wm. Distance
Sam'l. Douthit Patt. Donagan

E Benj. Ellis William Essex
Mordecai Evans Thos. Eastin
Presley Edwards

F Aelx. Frazier William Ford
Polly Franklin Edmond Fair
Jos. Fuqua Jno. Flemming
John Fowler 3 Peter Franks.

G John Gardner Dani. Gordon 3
Ab. Gallatin 2 Mrs. Green.

H Joseph Hall 2 Daviss Hardin
Eliz. Higbee Richd. Hiter 2
Ben. Henderson Holmes & Co.
Benj. Howard William Hays
Martin Hardin 2 G W & J Hopkins
Jos. Hawkins Richard Hart
George Hunt John Harrison
Loyd Holmes John F. Hankle
Mary Huston Thos. Hampton
Ch. Hamilton John Hawkins
William Hart Abrah. Howser
Will. Hunter 2 Mar. Hogland.

I Jas. B. January Peter January Jr.
Ephraim January Joseph Jones.

K Charles Kilgore Edward Karrick
James Kennedy Matthew Kenny

L Sam'l. Laird Edward Little
John Lowrey John Lokin
Robert Looney Mary Laird
John Lyle Will. Lotspick
Asa K. Lewis

M Wm. M'Kendree H. Markwart
William Murray Willis Morgan
John Mason Isaac M'Isaac
John M'Kee Edw. M'Guire
Edw. Martin 2 Will. Morton
David Meade Will. Montune
David Martin J. Marsh or
James M'Dowell Mr. M'Bead
Francis Moore John Madchel
Arck. M'Ilvain John M'Intyre
A. M'Gregor 2 Rufus Minor
Henry Marshall John M'Dowell
Robert Gobles Francis Olwell 2
William Nash Jaines Nolen.

N John Overton John P. Oldham

O James Payne James Power
Col. Patterson Henry Payne
Benj. Price Rachel Pickett

P James Payne James Power
Col. Patterson Henry Payne
Benj. Price Rachel Pickett

R David Reid 2 Mary Roberts
Dr. F. Ridgely Jacob Ryman
Ann Russell Thos. Roberts
Mar. Richardson Jourden Ricafon
John Rogers Monsieur Robert
James Rollins James Russell
John Reed Sam'l. Reed

S Isaac Smith 2 Wm. Slot
Sam'l. Smith 2 Dani. Stark jun.
Kitty Simpson Rev. Rob

Poetry

THE DOG AND THE ELBOW;
A METRICAL TALE.

AS Tray one day strolld down the street,
Fatig'd and leau, & nought to eat;
And walking twas his hap to find,
A bone to knaw of any kind.
As by a splendid house he pass'd,
His eyes he towards a window cast;
A piece of flesh spied hanging out,
Whereat he plisd, and rais'd his snout;
'Twas red in spots, in spots 'twas blue.
Tray mark'd it with a curious eye,
Then with a groan was heard to cry,
That really it would not do.
And long he giz'd, till hunger led him
on;
Poor meat, thought he, is better fare
than none.—
He seiz'd it then; but soon receiv'd a
fell blow;
And found, in hunger he mistook,
And what he for a mutton bone had
took,
Was nothing but a modern belle's fair
elbow.

Ye Belles who strut along the street,
Or sit upon the window seat,
With elbows bare and blue,
By this said tale a warning take,
Lest some like CUR should you mif-
take,
And through mistake eat you.

DIVERSITY.

Ibid.

A pedant lately entered into a Tailor Chandler's in Whitechapel, and ask'd for a pennyworth of candles in the following sublime fustian—"Pray give me a pennyworth of your sabacious composition to illuminate my obscure cubicles."

THE WIDOW AND HER SON.
A popular Turkish tale.

AN aged widow had an only son, who repeatedly transgressed the rules enjoined in the sacred Koran, to be observed by all true believers; he neglected the customary absolutions, he gave no alms, and ate meat before the stars appeared during the holy fast of Ramadan,* when the gates of Paradise are open, and those of Hell are shut; he intoxicated himself with opium and wine, and bowed not his body to the omnipotent Allah, the maker of the world.

His mother, rendered superlatively unhappy by his misconduct, tried numberless methods to reclaim him without effect. At last, with great difficulty, she prevailed on him, when he committed a bad action, to drive a nail into the wall of his chamber, and when he performed a good action, to take one out. In a short time the wall was nearly covered with the marks of his guilt; but the worst people may become the best.—After a long time had elapsed he began to refrain from his evil courses, and conducted himself with so much propriety, that the nails gradually diminished, and were at last all drawn out—of which circumstance he exultingly informed his venerable parent, who, with the greatest compunction, addressed him as follows—

"My son," said she, "you have, it is true, dutifully attended to my advice, and entered into the pleasant paths of virtue; but be not too proud that the nails are all drawn out, for the marks where they have been still remain; so, likewise, the odium of your former misconduct will not be erased from your character, unless you continue to pursue the road to the blessed waters of Paradise, and never re plunge into the dreadful gulph of pollution, from which you have fortunately escap'd."

* During the moon of Ramadan, the Mahomedans neither eat, drink, smoke nor wash their mouths, nor even swallow their spittle, till the stars appear in the firmaments.

HORRID DEED.

The following horrid act was perpetrated a few days since in the Place St. Michael, at Paris.—A grocer conceived the execrable design of poisoning one of his daughters, lest she should compel him, on her being married, to pay her 60,000 francs which her mother had left her. The wretched father put arsenic into the cup of coffee which he destined for his victim: the unhappy woman drank of the fatal beverage, and in a few minutes after she was seized with the most violent convulsions. Her younger sister hurried to her relief, and then ran to her father to get some tea, which she thought might ease her. The father made the tea, and threw some more arsenic into it. The last portion terminated her existence. The younger sister had tasted the tea, and was seized with convulsions. The father feigned the greatest sorrow and sent for a surgeon, who, by proper applications rescued her from the grave. The neighbours suspected all was not right, imparted their opinions to the surgeon; the body of the young woman was opened, and the fathers atrocity became evident. He is now in custody.

London pap.

GALVANISM.

The body of George Foster, who was executed on Monday last for murder, was conveyed to a house not far distant, where it was subjected to the Galvanic process, by professor Aldini, under the

injunction of Mr. Keate, Mr. Carpue, and several other professional gentlemen. Mr. Aldini, who is the nephew of the discoverer of this interesting science, shewed the eminent and superior powers of Galvanism to be far beyond any other stimulant in nature. On the first application of the process to the face, the jaw of the deceased criminal began to quiver, and the adjoining muscles were horribly contorted, and one eye was actually opened. In the subsequent part of the process, the right hand was raised and clenched, and the legs and thighs were set in motion. It appeared to the uninformed part of the bystanders as if the wretched man was on the eve of being restored to life. This, however, was impossible, as several of his friends who were under the scaffold had violently pulled his legs in order to put a more speedy termination to his suffering. The experiment in fact was of a better use and tendency. Its object was to shew the excitability of the human frame, when this animal electricity is duly applied. In case of drowning or suffocation, it promises to be of the utmost use, by reviving the action of the lungs, and thereby rekindling the expiring spark of vitality. In case of apoplexy or disorders of the head, it offers also most encouraging prospects for the benefit of mankind.—The professor, we understand has made use of Galvanism also in several cases of insanity, and with complete success. It is the opinion of the first medical men, that this discovery, if rightly managed, and duly prosecuted, cannot fail to be of great and perhaps, as yet, unforeseen utility.

THE Editor thinks it useless to say any thing in praise of this work—the circumstance of its being the labor of a Gentleman of Observation, and Corrected after Several Voyages down the River, when the Water was High, and when Low, speaks more loudly in recommendation of it, than any thing that can here be said in its favor.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES M. BRADFORD,
For Publishing by Subscription,

N O T E S
ON THE NAVIGATION
OF THE

MISSISSIPPI;
WITH NINE PLATES

Laying down the most difficult passages in the River.

TAKEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS

AND OBSERVATION;

And corrected after several voyages,

in all stages of the water.

TO BE PUT TO PRESS AS SOON AS 200 COPIES ARE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

—*—*—*

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CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on a good type, and such paper as our country affords; and will contain from 60 to 100 pages, medium duodecimo, stitched in blue paper.

II. The price to subscribers will be Thirty-Seven and an Half Cents —Twenty-Five Cents to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on the delivery of the work.

III. No person will be considered a subscriber, who does not advance the first payment of his subscription.

IV. Any person procuring Ten subscribers, and being accountable for the money, shall have One gratis.

** Subscriptions received by the Editor, at the office of the *Guardian*, Frankfort.—By Daniel Bradford, Lexington, and by the different Post-Masters, throughout the state.

Jessamine County, etc.

TAKEN up by James Edmond, living on

Clem Creek, a dark roan HORSE COLT,

supposed to be two years old—no brand per-

civable—appraised to nine pounds. April 9,

1803.

A copy. Teste,

+ SAMUEL H. WOOD ON, Clk.

Bourbon Circuit—May Term, 1803.

Thomas Starke, Complainant,

Against

Robert Price, Robert Mobley and

Robert Parberry, Defendants

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Price and Parberry not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not

inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that they do appear here on the third day of the next November term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this state, for eight weeks successively, another copy posted at the front door of the court-house, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy.

THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

TAKEN up by Griffin Pond Gar-

ward county, Back creek, a SOR-

REL MARE, mixed with white

hairs, eight or nine years old, four-

teen hands one inch high, a small

blaze in her face, some saddle spots,

a large scar on the off side, her near

hind foot white, no brand percep-

tible; appraised to £10, April 23,

1803.

A true copy.

EDM. TERRILL, J. P.

TAKEN up by Michael Litton,

on Hinkston, near Fearn's mill,

Bourbon county, a very old BAY

MARE, the left eye blind, some

white in her face, right hind foot

white, fourteen hands high; apprais-

ed to 10 dollars.

ALSO a BAY HORSE, five or

six years old, fourteen and a half

hands high, some white hairs in his

mane; appraised to £21.

ALSO a SORREL HORSE

COLT, one year old, blaze face,

right hind foot white; appraised to

15 dollars.

The above strays posted before me

agreably to law.

SAMUEL DONNELL.

June 23d, 1803.

A large quantity of

WRITING PAPER,

Of the first quality, just received,

and for sale by the Ream, for CASH

only, at the office of the KENTUCKY

GAZETTE.

A copy.

THO: ARNOLD Clk.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has received, and is now opening for sale, in the store formerly occu-

pied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods and Stationery,

Glaes and Queen's ware,

Iron Mongery and Hard Ware.

A handsome assortment of Saddlery.

In his assortment of Merchandise,

are the following articles, viz.

Imperial,

Young Hyson,

Hyson,

Hyson Skin and

Bobea

French Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid,

Madeira,

Sherry, and

Old Teneriffe

Loaf Sugar,

Coffee,

Rice,

Chocolate,

Raisins,

Almonds,

Pepper,

Ginger,

Allspice,

Mustard,

Mace and Cloves,

Bramble,

Copperas,

Allum,

Indigo,

Madder and Logwood.

FISH,

Salmon, Shad, and Herrings,

Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-metall Skin-

lets, Spades and Shovels,

Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards

Gum Locks and Cutting Knives,

English and Dutch Scythes,

Brushes of various kinds,

Nankings,

Men's Black and White Silk Stockings,

Women's Silk do.

Large and Elegant White Cotton

Counterpanes,

With many articles not here enumerated.

They have been selected with care,

and will be sold on as low terms as any

in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp,

Country made Linen, or such articles of

produce as may suit him.

The subscriber to enable him to sell